



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Colloquium on Relations With EEC in 1993 Opens

AB0811102489 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the international colloquium on Africa and Europe in 1993 in the face of the world challenge was opened this morning in Yamoussoukro by Minister of State Emile Kei Boguinard, representing the head of state, President Felix Houphouët-Boigny. More than 300 delegates from Europe and Africa are taking part in this conference which comes at an important stage of EEC-African, Caribbean, Pacific Countries relations. Bernard Ake reports from Yamoussoukro:

[Begin Ake recording] Once again, Yamoussoukro is playing a historic role with the opening this morning of the international conference on future economic relations between Europe and Africa on the eve of the great single European market of 1993. This important meeting, which was opened by Minister of State Emile Kei Boguinard, will enable participants to enlighten us on the numerous doubts that the new European market has been raising among African countries. Indeed, as president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Versailles, Didier Simon, remarked, the creation of the single European market will upset economic and social structures of the old continent and thereby modify its customs and fiscal institutions. This will by all means influence international trade and notably trade with developing countries. It is therefore necessary and important for large-scale consultations to be made before new regulations are decided upon. [passage omitted]

The answers to these questions and concerns by African countries were given by the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Versailles, Didier Simon, who pointed out that the African Continent, sub-Saharan Africa especially, is in a tragic and alarming situation with a record fall in gross national income, volume of consumption, and investments, instability in raw materials prices, and so on. [passage omitted]

In his message full of hope to the participants of the Yamoussoukro colloquium, the French minister of cooperation and development, Jacques Pelletier, said that Africa and Europe hold great opportunities for one another. But in order to achieve great things for tomorrow, there must be sacrifices on each side. [passage omitted]

There have been a lot of discussions on the position of the CFA [African Financial Community] franc in this future great and single European market. It has been said that the CFA franc will be devalued and lose its credibility. Mr Pelletier reassured the participants that this will not be the case. [passage omitted] [end recording]

*** Portugal Renews Relations With Former Colonies**

90EF0024A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
14 Oct 89 pp 18, 19, 21

[Article by Fernando Madrinha]

[Text] "These people have already forgotten about colonialism...." The comment was made by Swedish consultants to members of Cavaco Silva's entourage in Maputo—who were extremely shocked, we were told—while attending one of President Joaquim Chissano's public speeches during the Portuguese prime minister's recent visit. The Scandinavian technicians' observation might be somewhat excessive and uncalled for, but it serves to illustrate, even if crudely, the unfathomable progress that has been made in official contacts between Portugal and most of the new African countries—at least at the speaking level.

Ever since the founding of the democratic regime, relations with the Five have constituted one of the primary focuses of Portuguese diplomacy. In 14 years of turbulent relations, however, the fine words have regularly been effectively translated into the establishment of only minimally solid ties. The expression "stop and go," utilized in economics, could also well be applied to describe the hesitating cycle of systematic advances and withdrawals that have characterized relations between Portugal and its former colonies.

New signs of rapprochement were in clear evidence in the prime minister's trip to Mozambique and Angola. But how far should these signs be interpreted as certain precursors of cooperation of a new type and a guarantee that each step forward will not be followed by two steps back?

Portuguese diplomats declare themselves confident. And as proof of the goodwill of their diplomacy they point to latest developments, giving special emphasis to two occurrences on different fronts: on one side, the results of the summit of the Five, which occurred after Cavaco's trip to Angola and Mozambique; on the other, the receptive stances of the rebel movements of those two countries—especially that of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]—to Portuguese participation in the peace efforts being undertaken in different areas.

Summit Says 'Yes' to Cavaco

The final communique of the latest summit in Luanda gives a favorable reply to one of Portugal's long-standing aspirations, which former Minister Jaime Gama formulated for the first time in 1983 and which Cavaco Silva has not hesitated to personally assume in his meetings this year with all the heads of state of the Portuguese-speaking African countries: the undertaking of joint consultative meetings between the ministers of foreign affairs of the Five and their Portuguese counterparts.

We are far from achieving the ambitious formula proposed by Jaime Gama in Cape Verde, of creating a community of Portuguese-speaking countries, including Brazil, which would involve not only "annual" meetings of the ministers of foreign affairs but also institutionalized, rotating, biannual summits of the heads of state of the seven countries. But the platform now adopted by the Luanda summit, which calls for holding ministerial meetings among the six "as often as necessary," is without a doubt a first and decisive step that the Cavaco Silva government can chalk up on its record.

The direction followed since 1985, denounced as cynical and disastrous by some leftist opposition circles and held with strong reservations by the rightists, as well as by broad sectors of the governmental party itself, appears to be bearing fruit. It is through this effort that relations with Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome are progressing without any problems and that the cases of Angola and Mozambique have moved toward a much more favorable evolution than might have been reasonably predicted a little over a year ago.

A Golden Rule

On adopting as a golden rule the principle of state-to-state relations, holding dialogs only with the legitimate governments and refusing official contacts with armed opposition movements, Portuguese diplomacy has placed itself in a position that is not always internally sustainable. In the end, a government unsuspected of nurturing sympathy for the Marxist regimes of Luanda and Maputo benefits those very regimes to the detriment of the organizations opposing them and with whom the ruling party in Lisbon has much more obvious ideological affinity.

An incomprehensible position to many, and easily criticized when, 1 year ago, the government refused to allow the UNITA leader entry into Portugal, even though he had been invited by a diverse range of sympathizers of the movement, among them well-known members of the PSD [Social Democratic Party] itself. There was no lack of those who stated unreservedly that the government could be compromising future Portuguese-Angolan relations, on the assumption that such an insult to Jonas Savimbi would necessarily have implications when UNITA came to power in Luanda.

Earlier than might have been hoped, peace negotiations developed in Angola. And Savimbi, far from the anger he expressed at the time, did not hesitate to declare his understanding of the Portuguese position at the time, reaffirming his hope that our country be more actively involved in the Angolan national reconciliation effort and even suggesting, in his peace plan, that Lisbon participate directly in the verification of a cease-fire.

It can now be understood how Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Durao Barroso, who had been publicly insulted by the UNITA leader, does not disguise his joy and cites the Savimbi example to

illustrate what he calls the "paradox of influence" in Portugal's relations with Africa:

"At times, the more influence Lisbon has in events the less it can exercise it. Savimbi can go to all the capitals without even minimally disturbing those countries' relations with Angola. If he had come to Portugal a year ago, it is certain that that would have had an extremely negative impact on Portugal's relations with Angola, which we wish to preserve and intensify, whoever may be the legitimate government."

Faithful to Relations Between States

And in truth, the refusal to allow Savimbi's visit, without also irretrievably blocking a prospective future understanding with UNITA, was the decisive test for the governors of the Five to evaluate Lisbon's faithfulness to its proclaimed principle of state-to-state relations. It is already known that numerous other factors and variables repeatedly cited, looming chiefly among them the profound change in attitude on the part of the Soviet Union with respect to the so-called regional conflicts, had contributed toward favoring a greater opening of the new African countries to the West, including, naturally, Portugal. But what is beyond doubt is that, in the political-diplomatic sphere of bilateral relations, the refusal to allow Savimbi's visit was the keystone that inspired the Five to a new trust in their relations with Lisbon.

The "success" of Cavaco Silva's official visit to Mozambique is also part of that process, as are the possibilities of strengthening cooperation with Angola, which are real and visible on an economic level—the Portuguese balance of trade registered its second largest surplus precisely with the RPA [People's Republic of Angola]—independently of any other passing incidents. Thus Portuguese diplomacy, though calling deplorable the Angolan media's ill-considered commentaries on President Mario Soares' visit to Pretoria (in a private capacity, as is known, and with the previous consent of the government), does not attribute to them great relevance as a symptom of future radicalization with nefarious consequences for bilateral relations.

Passing Clouds

The Portuguese Government's change in attitude with respect to UNITA, following the Gbadolite accord and the handshake between Savimbi and Eduardo dos Santos, could have been responsible for new signs of tension on Luanda's part. They were in a certain manner noticeable, at least in the sphere of protocol, in Cavaco Silva's meeting with the Angolan president, although sources close to the prime minister deny any coldness or distancing during the course of the talks. What is certain, however, is that it could hardly have been comprehensible had the government of Lisbon insisted on ignoring Savimbi and his intension to visit Portugal, after the rebel leader had been accepted as a direct negotiator with the Angolan president himself, despite the vicissitudes that the Gbadolite accord came to suffer afterwards.

The Angolan authorities' behavior is justified by some observers—like Social-Democrat Deputy Antonio Maria Pereira, who was recently in Jamba and in Luanda on a party mission—as an expedient for internal consumption designed to placate the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] "hardliners," who "gained new enthusiasm after Gbadolite's failure." The same deputy considers, however, that despite the obstacles he will have to overcome, Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his supporters will end up in power, because the dynamic for peace appears to them to be "irreversible."

Discretion and Caution

Also in this specific stage of the Angolan and Mozambican conflicts, Cavaco Silva's African trip has served to clarify the attitude of the government, often accused of proclaiming the excellence of Portugal's position with respect to the new African countries, but never called upon to undertake the role of mediator on the stage of the negotiations in progress.

One high diplomatic official observed that "demanding that Portugal appear is, at times, a badly disguised neocolonialist complex." "What is important," he continues, "is that we have contributed and we shall continue to contribute, discretely, to the structuring of African solutions to these conflicts."

On initiating direct dialog between the rivals and declaring that Lisbon is available to formally exercise a mediating role, "if the two parties request it," both in Angola and in Mozambique, Cavaco Silva surrounds himself with obligations, it is true, but leaves all doors open. It would be bad for the government to stand up on its tiptoes, with the country then paying dearly for the small vanity of intending to impose itself as an invited guest. As a source close to the prime minister observed to us, however, the coherence and the results of a diplomatic policy cannot be evaluated correctly except over "a period of time." And it is time that will tell if Cavaco Silva's honeymoon with Africa is or is not a precursor to a solid marriage.

OAU Condemns Israel, RSA Nuclear Cooperation*AB0811203589 Dakar PANA in English 1700 GMT
7 Nov 89*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 Nov (PANA)—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Tuesday condemned the cooperation between Israel and [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA] in the nuclear and military fields.

In a statement issued in Addis Ababa, the organisation expressed concern about information that Israel has given assistance which has enabled South Africa to develop nuclear missiles "in violation of the United Nation's arms embargo".

The same information indicated that Tel Aviv has furnished Pretoria with technology from which the Israeli fighter plane, the "Lavi", was built.

The OAU pointed out that Israel's action demonstrated its insensitivity to the tragic situation of the black population in South Africa and the whole of southern Africa.

Pretoria's policy of internal repression and external destabilisation has led to hundreds of deaths and millions of refugees, the statement said, calling for stricter sanctions against the military arsenal of the Pretoria regime.

The statement said Israel should not be allowed to annihilate the efforts which have been deployed by the international community to force South Africa to eradicate apartheid.

The statement asked the international community to not only condemn that collaboration but to put pressure on Israel to end its illegal cooperation with South Africa in the nuclear and military field.

OAU Secretary General Salim Interviewed**Part I: Goals, Political Issues***AB0811141289 Dakar PANA in English 1010 GMT
8 Nov 89*

[Text] Dakar, 8 Nov. (PANA)—The OAU secretary general, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, recently granted an interview to the director of information of PANA, Victor O. Adefela, at his office in Addis Ababa. In the first part of the interview, Mr Salim spoke about his goals as secretary general, Namibia, South Africa and other political issues.

PANA: Your election as secretary general of the OAU was welcomed by many people because they saw in you a man who can give a new lease of life and a new sense of direction to the organization. What goals have you set for yourself as secretary general of the OAU?

Salim: The secretary general of the OAU operates on the basis of the mandate given to him by the heads of state and their ministers. His main objective or his main

responsibility is to see to it that the decisions adopted by the heads of state are implemented.

So, I will try to set up some priorities within the many priorities that have been agreed upon by the heads of state and focus on those areas where I think action is necessary and results are possible.

In this respect, my first priority is to try and see to a more effective functioning of the Secretariat itself because I believe that if we are to live up to the responsibilities that are entrusted to us by the heads of state, it is absolutely essential that the Secretariat must be properly equipped to meet those challenges. We must have dedicated people and we must have the necessary talents. I know, in the organization, there are a lot of competent people. So, we expect to try and motivate these people to see how they can perform these responsibilities with much greater dedication and, where we are lacking, to try and recruit people who can perform the responsibilities and meet the challenges which face the organization right now.

But it is not only a question of rewarding and encouraging those within our midst who are performing well. It is not only a question of getting extra talents where the vacancies arise. It is also a question of equipping the organization with the necessary modern, up-to-date equipment because, without that, if we operate in the organization with equipment and machinery which is 50 years or 25 years old, we cannot be in a position to conform with the immediate requirements of today.

PANA: And the other priorities?

Salim: In the political area, the issue of southern Africa is of paramount importance and our immediate priority is the issue of Namibia. So, the Secretariat is following very closely developments in Namibia. We will be focusing on that situation and working in tandem with the United Nations to see to it that the process of independence in Namibia is not reversed.

There is the question of South Africa also and South Africa obviously will become one of the major priorities in the political area.

Besides southern Africa, it is my intention to see to what the OAU can do in trying to solve some of Africa's problems, in particular, intra-African conflict, because, if Africa is to live up to the expectations of our own people, it is important that we try to solve those problems which are within our means to solve.

The economic field is a top priority area because we are talking in terms of Africa's very survival and so, here, my focus will be, in the first place, on the issue of debt which has preoccupied our heads of state. As you know, the heads of state had a special session here in 1987 and agreed on a common position. My responsibility together with my colleagues of the Secretariat will be to

follow that up, to follow up, also, the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, particularly, in the context of inter-African cooperation.

In the social and humanitarian fields, we will be focusing on the question of refugees which constitutes an enormous problem to the countries concerned and to our continent.

Finally, we will also be focusing on the environment, but within the context of African realities and Africa's perception of the problems of environmental hazards.

PANA: You said Namibia is obviously a top priority. What do you think can be done to ensure a smooth progress to independence in Namibia?

Salim: The process of implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 has seen its ups and downs. Its implementation requires a scrupulous respect on the part of the South African regime for the decisions of the United Nations, creation of a climate of confidence devoid of harassment and intimidation, so that the people of Namibia may exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

The area which is still a source of concern to us is the whole question of intimidation and harassment. Some of the Koevoet elements are still operational notwithstanding the fact that, formally, they are supposed to have been disbanded.

From the point of view of the OAU, and I emphasized this when I met with the secretary general of the United Nations recently when I was in New York, OAU's interest in Namibia, frankly, coincides with the United Nations interest. We are all interested in ensuring that the people of Namibia do exercise the right of self-determination and independence.

We, in the Organization of African Unity, firmly believe that it is extremely important that all the necessary conditions which are required by the United Nations are scrupulously adhered to.

PANA: One cannot rule out the possibility of the kind of situation we had in Congo (Leopoldville) after independence arising in Namibia. Does the OAU have a contingency plan to deal with this kind of possibility?

Salim: I think the two situations are not analogous. My worry is not so much the "Congolization" of the Namibian situation. I think the events in Congo at that time were different, the circumstances were different. But what worries us is the possibility of trying to, what I would call, "Mozambicanize" or "Angolanize" the Namibian situation—an attempt to create instability in the event of a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] victory and in the event of independent Namibia so that we have some dissident elements who will try to create maximum instability for the government there, dissident elements whose nucleus could possibly be the elements of Koevoet and such dissident groups. I believe that it is the responsibility of the

international community to be vigilant on this question and to see to it that, first, the election process is fair and, secondly, that the emergent independent Namibia is not bedevilled by problems like the one which faces Mozambique right now, problems of destabilization arising from external manipulation.

PANA: Another area of concern is the ability of SWAPO to set up an efficient administration. Is there any plan by the OAU to assist them in setting up an efficient administration in Namibia?

Salim: Personally, I have no doubt that that is the least worry as far as the independent government of Namibia is concerned. Contrary to all other colonial experiences, I think the situation in Namibia since the United Nations revoked the mandate of South Africa has been such that there has been a lot of preparations aimed at making sure that when Namibia becomes free, the people of Namibia are in a position to run their affairs. For example, the United Nations institute for Namibia has been training a lot of people. The OAU has had its own input either as an organization or through its member states. Let's not forget that a number of SWAPO cadres have been trained in almost all the different regions of our continent. So, African countries individually or collectively have made a major contribution to the training of personnel of SWAPO and this training has encompassed all areas of administration.

This is not to say that if independent Namibia comes into being the new leadership will not be faced with administrative problems. All I am saying is that they will be better off compared to almost all other colonial countries which emerged as independent because this is one independence which the international community was anticipating and was preparing for accordingly.

PANA: After Namibia comes South Africa. The recent developments in South Africa give one some cause for hope, but do you think De Klerk is serious about political and social change? Do you think he can be trusted?

Salim: I think it is up to De Klerk to prove his seriousness. It is up to De Klerk to prove whether he can be trusted. Thus far, the element of seriousness and the element of trust do not arise because he has not done anything substantial to give us hope that he intends to embark on fundamental changes in South Africa. Obviously, the release of Walter Sisulu and the other seven political prisoners is a welcome development. But it will be doing disservice to the efforts of the South African people and to the international community if we are to attribute this release to the transformation of hearts, so to say, on the part of De Klerk. This release had been made possible by the mounting resistance of the African people in South Africa, of the mass democratic movement and the effective support of pressure by the international community.

Maybe Mr. de Klerk has some ideas which may be encouraging, but I am saying that, at this point in time,

it will be wrong to take the mere declarations of intentions on the part of De Klerk as signifying a fundamental shift on the part of the South African Government because, thus far, Mr. De Klerk and his colleagues have not made any statement which gives us reason to believe that they are opposed to the apartheid system, that they want to change the apartheid system. They are still operating within the context of the Group Areas Act and within the methodology of the apartheid system as such.

PANA: So what needs to be done to keep up the momentum or to ensure that the new regime in South Africa meets the aspirations of the black majority?

Salim: Two things. Internally, there must be a continuation of the mounting resistance on the part of the liberation movements, the mass democratic movement, trade unions, churches, students and youth organizations. The more intensified this operation, the better are the prospects for change in South Africa.

Of parallel importance is the intensification of the pressures on the part of the international community. Especially the pressure of sanctions because, as the reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat have clearly indicated, for example, and as the reports of the United Nations have always confirmed, sanctions do make a difference. The apartheid regime has been affected by sanctions and it is these sanctions which have to be intensified, and in any case to be consolidated, so as to continue to put the necessary pressure on the apartheid regime.

PANA: You mentioned the resolution of conflicts as one of your priorities. It has been said the OAU is often rather slow to react to conflict situations between African countries. What mechanisms do you think can be set up to improve the performance of the organization?

Salim: Obviously, the OAU can do better in its attempts to resolve intra-African problems and disputes. But if the OAU has not been able to do more than has hitherto been the case, it is not because of the lack of mechanisms. The mechanisms are there. There is, for example, the mechanism which is provided by the charter of the organization—the OAU commission on conciliation, mediation and arbitration. There is now the office of the current chairman which can be utilized and I should say that in the last few years, the current chairmen of our organization have been very active in trying to promote the settlement of disputes between African countries.

There is the instrumentality of the office of the secretary general of the organization which can also be used depending, of course, on the desire on the part of member states. And finally, there is the question of third party mediation: a group of African countries or one African or two African countries or a given head of state, depending on his acceptability on the part of the parties to the conflict. So, the mechanism are there.

What is required is for the African countries themselves to be willing and prepared to make use of the OAU

offices in trying to solve these problems, whether it is a question of the current chairman or whether it is a question of the secretary general or whether it is a question of (going) through the commission of conciliation and mediation or through other third party intervention within Africa.

PANA: One of these conflicts, the Western Sahara dispute, has remained intractable and has taken a turn for the worse recently. Why do you think it has remained so difficult to resolve and what can be done to break the stalemate?

Salim: Well, it has remained so difficult to resolve because there are fundamental contradictory positions adopted by the parties to the conflict. The position of the Moroccan Government and the position of SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic], the Polisario Front, are invariably poles apart. But, despite the setbacks which we have witnessed in the last few weeks, it seems to me that this is one conflict which has the makings of the beginning of a resolution.

The efforts made by the secretary general of the United Nations in consultation with the current OAU chairman have led to a position where both parties had agreed to certain basic principles. Both, for example, had agreed on a United Nations supervised and controlled referendum. I think this is a major development. Secondly, there has been a meeting between his majesty, King Hassan, and the Polisario Front. This, also is an important development. In other words, contacts have begun, dialogue has begun. And thirdly, the emergence of the Maghreb Union: for a successful implementation of the objectives of the Maghreb Union, you require harmony and stability in the region and since all the countries of the Maghreb are committed to that, I think this gives a very good psychological and political boost to the possibilities of a settlement to the Sahara question.

So, I would say that our responsibility right now is to try and continue to do whatever we can to directly encourage the dialogue that has been going on, secondarily, to give the necessary backing to the secretary general of the United Nations in his efforts to convene this referendum, and thirdly, to persuade all the parties concerned to stick by the decisions which have already been taken with respect to the need for a referendum and thereby create the necessary conditions for the holding of this referendum.

PANA: Another conflict is that between Mauritania and Senegal. How close do you think we are to the resolution of this conflict?

Salim: This is a conflict which has to be resolved. It is an unfortunate conflict between brothers, both important members of our organization, both of which have a lot to contribute to the Development of Africa's objectives. The mere fact of the existence of the conflict is a sad development as far as Africa is concerned.

The Organization of African Unity has been preoccupied with this matter. First, the previous chairman, President Traore of Mali, has taken a number of initiatives and these are initiatives that the organization at the summit had hailed as commendable efforts. President Mubarak, on taking up his position, has also been active. As you know, he visited Nouakchott and Dakar.

In addition, there is a ministerial committee of the OAU which is helping the current chairman. When I was in New York recently for the General Assembly, that ministerial committee met to review the situation with respect to the Senegal-Mauritania conflict and agreed to continue its efforts with the objective of finding an amicable solution. I believe the ministerial committee intends to send a delegation, most possibly with all its members, to the area with a view to consulting with the Governments of Senegal and Mauritania. I believe this mission will go there at the end of November.

I personally intend at the earliest possible opportunity to visit the area and familiarize myself with the situation.

So, I believe that Africa must do its utmost to contain the situation and, in this respect, I am encouraged by the attitude of the governments of the area. They both recognize the futility of the continuation of the conflict. What we must do is to encourage both leaders, first, to refrain from taking any action which will exacerbate the situation and, secondly, to do everything possible which will result in the resolution of the conflict.

PANA: In the past, Africa has always generally lost out in contests for the headship of international organizations. We had the cases of UNESCO and FAO recently. The reason has been usually lack of unity among African countries. How can this kind of situation be avoided in future?

Salim: With regard to the UNESCO situation, Africa lost that position not because of the lack of solidarity among African countries. It was quite clear that some of the members of UNESCO, particularly some of the big powers, were adamantly determined to see to it that Makhtar Mbow did not continue to be director general of UNESCO. So, it was not really a question of lack of cohesion on the part of Africa. The African countries' position on that issue was very clear. They stood by the former director general, not because Makhtar was an African, but because what he did was effectively in the interest of UNESCO and he was carrying out the decisions of the general conference.

But it is true that, in some cases, Africa has lost out and wherever Africa has lost, it has been sometimes due to the lack of cohesion and solidarity among ourselves. My own view is that, particularly in those areas where it is possible for an African to be elected to a given post and where what is needed is African solidarity and African cohesion, I think it is extremely important for African states to work together long before an election takes place and to agree on a common position and, once that

common position has been agreed upon, it is incumbent upon every single African country to support and defend it.

If that happens, I am confident we will be witnessing greater victories. But having said that, let me say that the mere fact of an African position, however solid that position, does not necessarily guarantee an election of an African to an international institution because Africa constitutes only a section of the international community. But I believe that, given cohesion, solidarity and consultation with the other regional groups, it should be possible for our continent to fare better than has hitherto been the case.

PANA: Do you think the idea of an African high command is still relevant in the context of the African situation today and, if so, what do you think needs to be done to set it up?

Salim: Well, I think the idea of a joint command or an African high command has been relevant, is relevant and will continue to be relevant. The only problem is the timing and the circumstances which can make that relevance become a reality. It seems to me the idea of an African high command is an ideal to which African countries should aspire, but in order to achieve that objective, we must not be too ambitious in our expectations.

It is sometimes good to be ambitious, but we must combine our ambition with realism. So, what do we do first? We talk in terms of coordination of African countries in the military area and wherever it is possible to achieve this coordination, it should be done. There had been a number of situations where, with proper coordination, Africa could have fared better.

A point to start with is to see to it that African armies, for example, have greater consultation and greater coordination among themselves. Where it is possible, they should have, even, joint military exercises, where it is possible, joint procurement of military equipment and standardization of equipment.

PANA: It appears pan-Africanism is losing strength. How can new life be breathed into it?

Salim: It is true that, compared to the dynamism that prevailed in the early days of the pan-African movement, one can say that things have somewhat stagnated. But one should also take into account the different environmental circumstances. In the early days of the fifties, in the days of Kwame Nkrumah, among other factors, pan-Africanism was also invariably linked to the whole question of African liberation and it is true the pan-African approach really contributed effectively to the liberation process of the continent.

The shared perception arising from our collective commitment and opposition to colonization, subjugation and discrimination gave a greater momentum to pan-Africanism.

As the process of liberation gained momentum, the enthusiasm for pan-Africanism, in a way, waned. But I wouldn't say that pan-Africanism has completely lost momentum. I think that now, because we are entering into a different state of liberation, we are not entering an era of economic liberation. When you see that is happening in the world today, there is all the more reason and urgency for Africans to work together to promote our unity, to think in terms of continental objectives and to spearhead the goal of pan-Africanism with greater dynamism and greater determination.

Part II: Economic, Social Issues

AB1311100589 Dakar PANA in English 0848 GMT
13 Nov 89

[Text] Dakar, 13 Nov (PANA)—The OAU secretary general, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, recently granted an interview to PANA's director of information, Victor O. Adefela, in Addis Ababa. In the second part of the interview, Mr Salim speaks about economic and social issues.

PANA: What can be done to ensure effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action which appears to hold out so much hope for Africa's economic development?

Salim: The Lagos Plan of Action is a blue print for Africa's economic development. It's almost like a charter or Africa's economic emancipation and, like all blue prints, it has its problems. The progress in this field has not been as impressive or as satisfactory as we would have liked it to be and this has something to do with both internal and external factors.

Internally, because of the immense economic problems facing it, each and every individual country has to grapple with the issues of mere economic survival. There is the issue of debt, for example, which is like an albatross on the whole of Africa right now. So, people have been concentrating more and more on how to survive until the next day in the majority of African countries.

Externally, we had depended on the infusion of resources to make the Lagos Plan of Action easily implementable. We are talking in terms of massive resources and yet the trend since the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action has been that of diminishing inflow of resources in the continent and, in some cases, as the debt situation has clearly demonstrated, there has even been a net outflow of resources from the continent to the outside world.

In spite of all this, I believe that there has been some progress in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. This progress is far from being satisfactory but we must build upon it. At the subregional level, for example, there are SADCC, [South African Development Coordination Conference], the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and recently the Maghreb Union.

All these are important developments in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. What we have to do is to capitalize on them, to strengthen the subregional groupings and also strengthen [words indistinct] this. When the heads of state met in 1987, they came out with a common position and, above all, called for a meeting between the creditor and debtor nations. This is symptomatic of Africa's good disposition to tackle this problem which is really causing immense sacrifices and immense problems for the ordinary people in Africa. We believe that the discussion between us and the creditor countries is a must and, to this effect, the African states have appointed a contact group of ministers to follow up this matter and all the current chairman of the OAU had been given a specific mandate to follow the implementation of this.

Hitherto, we have not received the type of encouragement that we would like to have. There has been resistance on the part of some of the creditor countries to the idea of this meeting, but we believe that this is an important meeting and we shall do our utmost to continue to try and convince some of those countries to try and meet with the African countries.

Africa's position has been articulated by the heads of states by saying that we are prepared to pay our debt, we are prepared to meet our obligation, but we must sit together and consider how this obligation should be met.

Wherever possible we have called for the outright cancellation of debts and in this respect we appreciate the position taken by those countries which have cancelled official debts. But Africa's debt problem has not really been in any way significantly improved by the steps taken thus far by the creditor countries.

Also, there is the need for a coordinated position between ourselves and the other debtor countries—the Latin American countries, the Asian countries—and obviously Africa will try its best to work with them.

But Africa's problems are peculiar given the degree of underdevelopment in our continent, given the degree of low technological and scientific development of our continent, give the reality that Africa is almost entirely dependent on primary commodities for which prices keep fluctuating in a negative manner.

The debt situation imposes on the ordinary African people an immense and unbearable problem. The debt service ratio right now is unbearable and unacceptable as far as Africa is concerned.

PANA: Another problem is that the countries of Western Europe with which African countries have the closest links are moving towards economic integration in 1992. What kind of impact do you think this is going to have on African countries and how should they react to this important development?

Salim: If the countries of Western Europe which constitute some of the most developed countries in terms of

industrial development, in terms of technological and scientific development, as individual countries, find it necessary to come together in a unified Europe, this is an important lesson for Africa.

If we want Africa not to be marginalized, we need a united African position in the economic field.

Clearly, a united Europe will have a number of consequences. For one thing, the commodities from our continent to this area will find it more difficult to enter the European market because in some of the European countries there are the same commodities which are being produced in some of the African countries.

In terms of investment, a unified Europe is bound to think in terms of taking a collective approach and with the developments taking place now in Eastern Europe, there is greater interest and greater concern and better possibilities of investment in Eastern Europe, greater possibilities of investment in China with the opening up of China. So, Africa will be continuously marginalized unless Africa also presents itself as a force to reckon with in the international economic and political fields.

PANA: Two of the major problems facing the whole world now are those of the environment and population. What is the OAU doing to ensure that African countries give adequate attention to these problems?

Salim: The problem of the environment and environmental hazards is a universal problem. So, Africa cannot be found wanting in terms of interest and in terms of commitment to combat the hazards of the environment. But Africa's environmental problems are different essentially from Europe's environmental problems, or North America's environmental problems.

Their problems are a result of industrialization, a result of policies or actions—some of them misplaced actions, some of them misplaced policies—which have something to do with technological and industrial development.

Our situation is a result of underdevelopment essentially in terms of technology and also in terms of the realities of our continent: The problems of poverty, frustration, poor farming system and lack of alternative sources of energy. It is one thing to tell a Nigerian, a Malian, a Tanzanian, or an Ivorian poor farmer, "Look, you must make sure you do not cut trees. Protect the environment. Protect the forest." But if the poor farmer does not have an alternative source of energy, you are simply preaching without any result. And this is the reality.

I know, from my own personal experience of the country from which I come, the efforts which are made by government in the field of afforestation and the difficulties we face because unless you can provide an alternative source of energy and a reliable source of energy, you are simply preaching to the farmer.

Secondly, the African countries are becoming more and more conscious of the need to protect our environment:

Thus the total opposition to the whole question of dumping toxic waste in our continent. We feel that in the field of cleaning the environment, the international community has responsibility to help, but those of our partners in the industrialized world have a greater contribution to make.

Having said all that, let me say it is important for the African countries to be more environmentally conscious. We must pursue our policies with respect to our development policies, taking into account the need to preserve the environment. The OAU, working with the other agencies and working with the United Nations Environment Programme, will do its utmost to try and help in this exercise.

PANA: And the population problem?

Salim: As far as population is concerned, I think there is a greater awareness in the continent that population growth has an important bearing on the economic development of a country and I think more and more countries now are pursuing policies which also take into account a planned type of demographic growth.

PANA: Many African inter-governmental organizations, including specialized institutions of the OAU, currently face serious financial crises. What solution do you suggest to this problem?

Salim: It is a fact that all our countries in the continent face immense economic problems. Sometimes because of these problems some of our member states are not able to meet their problems, but it is a question of choice. I think if we are to make our organizations effective, if the OAU itself or the other pan-African organizations which are associated with the OAU or serve the interest of African people are to be effective to serve our continent, we must give them the priority they deserve.

With all the economic problems that we face, we do meet our obligations with respect to other international institutions. I think we must treat the OAU and other African institutions, at the very least, more or less like we treat other international organizations. If we don't do that, then, frankly, we will be talking about the need for African action, joint African position, joint African defence for nothing. But these are the instrumentalities which can help us to effectively live up to the commitments and requirements of the situation and they must be assisted. They must be provided with the necessary resources. This is true of the Organization of African Unity. It is also true of all the other African organizations, including your own organization, the PAN-
AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY.

Frontline Leaders To Hold Summit 16 Nov

MB1411082889 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Another Frontline summit, bringing together Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia,

and Zimbabwe, will take place in the Zimbabwean capital, Lusaka [as heard], on 16 November.

The summit's agenda has not been disclosed, but everything indicates that the Frontline presidents will discuss the Namibian decolonization process.

The last Frontline summit took place in Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, on 8 March [date as heard].

Planned for Lusaka

*MB141111189 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] A Frontline summit will take place in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, on 16 November, bringing together the presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. [passage omitted]

Frontline Defense Ministers Meet, Issue Statement

*MB0311203789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1446 GMT 3 Nov 89*

[Text] Gaborone Nov 3 SAPA—South Africa remained the key source of insecurity and destabilisation in the southern African region, according to a communique released at the end of a meeting of Frontline State ministers in Gaborone on Friday.

The Botswana national news agency, BOPA, reports that the states ministers of defence and security had met for two days to review the security situation in the sub-region.

The communique said the ministers had analysed the general security situation in the sub-region and noted that South Africa "persists in its policy of destabilising Frontline States through acts of espionage, subversion, sabotage, bomb attacks and raids executed on a regular basis".

They condemned these acts together with the alleged massacre of refugees and destruction of property in the member states.

The ministers said they appreciated the efforts of the government of Angola in its search for a solution to the so-called Angolan internal conflict and the consequential re-establishment of peace and security in the country.

Angola, Swaziland Establish Diplomatic Relations

*MB1011104689 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Nov 89*

[Text] Angola and Swaziland established diplomatic relations at a ceremony held at the United Nations

Headquarters in New York last Wednesday [8 November]. The official protocol was signed by Angolan UN Ambassador Manuel Pedro Pacavira and Swazi UN Ambassador Timothy Dlamini.

ANGOP Reports

*MB1011194089 Luanda ANGOP in French 1930 GMT
10 Nov 89*

[Text] New York, 10 Nov (ANGOP)—Angola and the Kingdom of Swaziland decided to establish diplomatic ties at UN Headquarters, in New York, on 8 November.

A note received by the UN Secretary General's Office says the two countries will soon appoint nonresident ambassadors and representatives to each other's capital city.

The document was signed by Manuel Pedro Pacavira and Dr Timothy L.L. Dlamini, Angolan and Swazi representatives to the United Nations, respectively.

Mano River Union Airline Granted Traffic Rights

*AB0911095289 Freetown Domestic Service
in English 2000 GMT 8 Nov 89*

[Text] The chairman of the board of directors for Air Mano, established by the three Mano River Union states of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea, Mr Lloyd Albert During, has disclosed that the three member states have designated their traffic rights to Air Mano to fly to seven destinations in the West Africa subregion and Las Palmas. According to Mr Lloyd During, the destinations are: Lome, Lagos, Accra, Abidjan, Banjul, Bamako, Dakar, and Las Palmas.

He said that at the sixth board of directors' meeting of the airline held recently in Conakry, Guinea, the decision was widely acknowledged by all the member countries present. The Air Mano chairman added that the signing ceremony designating the traffic rights formed part of the recent International Civil Aviation Organization meeting held in Montreal, Canada.

On the commencement of operations by Air Mano, Mr Lloyd During told SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY that no definite take-off date has been decided and that commencement will depend on the successful negotiations with civil aviation authorities and carriers on matters relating to handling charges as well as the signing of the lease agreement for the aircraft to be used, and the payment of contribution by the three member countries amounting to \$600,000.

Sierra Leone has already made an initial payment of \$100,000 out of its \$200,000 pledged. He also disclosed that the next board meeting of Air Mano will be held at its headquarters in Monrovia, Liberia next month.

Chad

Military Activity at Border With Sudan Reported

Islamic Legion Base Said Destroyed

LD1411160589 Paris Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Chad has announced that it has destroyed a base of the pro-Libyan Islamic Legion in Sudan. In a military communique published in Paris the Chadians point out that they have thus neutralized the mercenaries in the pay of the Libyans.

235 Rebels Dead

AB1411163089 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT
14 Nov 89

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Nov (AFP)—The Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) have destroyed Inossoro, a second base of the "Libyan Islamic Legion," 2 weeks after that of Bamissi, "at the Chad-Sudan border, where Chadian dissidents have carried out their activities," the military High Command announced today. During a "combing" operation carried out yesterday, about 80 km away from the Bamissi wady that was "destroyed" by the FANT on 30 October in a "retaliatory action," the Inossoro base was "completely destroyed," according to the High Command, which stressed that 235 rebels were killed and 62 others made prisoners during the operation.

The FANT High Command, which also announced that government forces had recovered a sizable consignment of weapons namely 21 RPG (rocket-launchers) and 500 individual weapons, did not mention any losses by Chadian government forces. It stated that "the horde of mercenaries was completely annihilated."

The Chadian Army had announced during the 30 October attacks against the Bamissi base, which was under the rebels' control, that it had killed some 600 of them. Ndjamena had also accused Libya, denouncing its "direct involvement" in the fighting alongside the Chadian dissidents.

Communique Claims New Victories

AB1411195089 Ndjamena Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces High Command]

[Text] The Chadian Armed Forces, FANT, which on 30 October 1989 undertook a reprisal action of legitimate self-defense against the Libyan Islamic Legion forces at the Sudan-Chad border, has once again inflicted a crushing defeat on the enemy. In fact, on 13 November, during a mopping-up operation, the second base of the

Islamic Legion at a small locality called Inossoro was completely destroyed. The provisional outcome of this action is as follows:

On the Islamic Legion side: 235 killed, 62 prisoners. Materials captured: 8 Toyota vehicles, 3 heavy-duty trucks, 5 RF radio sets, 21 rocket-launchers, 500 individual weapons, and a large quantity of various calibers; also, a stock of battle rations. Materials destroyed: 5 Toyota vehicles.

With the destruction of this Islamic Legion logistical base, which comes in the wake of the annihilation on 30 October 1989 of another of these hideouts, the FANT have totally overrun all the mercenaries in the pay of Libya. By these actions, the courageous FANT soldiers have, once again, showed us their firm determination to crush any aggression from any direction.

Cameroon Opens Diplomatic Representation

AB1011151489 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT
9 Nov 89

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Nov (AFP)—Cameroon has opened diplomatic representation in Chad. Cameroon's foreign minister, Jacques Roger Booh-Booh, announced this in Ndjamena today. Mr Booh-Booh, who is in Ndjamena for the opening of this embassy, which will be headed by a charge d'affaires, told the press that he was received by President Hissein Habre, to whom he delivered a "message of friendship relating to the multiple exchanges" between the two countries. It is recalled that Chad has diplomatic representation in Cameroon headed by a charge d'affaires.

Congo

Sassou-Nguesso To Release 40 Involved in Plot

AB0511104089 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 4 Nov 89

[Text] Congolese Head of State Denis Sassou-Nguesso said he is prepared to release about 40 farmers being held without trial for the past 2 years following a plot against state security in July 1987. In his inauguration address at the start of his third term of office as head of state, the Congolese president pointed out that these farmers were misled into taking part in this plot by the former head of state General Joachim Yhombi-Opango, and a former army captian, Pierre Anga. It is recalled that Pierre Anga was shot dead in July 1989 by security forces in a forest 30 kms from Owando, in northern Congo, where he had been taking refuge after rebelling against the Congolese Government. President Sassou-Nguesso also confirmed that Yhombi-Opango as well as three senior officers of the Army and three civilian cadre now being detained in Brazzaville, will be tried.

Ethiopia

EPLF 'Statement' on Atlanta Talks, Drought

EA1311135789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Statement issued by the Seventh Session of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) Politburo]

[Text] The EPLF Politburo, at a time when the peace issue is more (?evident) than ever before, and the downfall of the Dergue Government is coming closer, held its seventh session 1-3 November 1989.

The EPLF Politburo reviewed the process and outcome of the Atlanta talks, and noted that the holding of the talks alone was a step forward. It stressed that the points on which agreement had been reached were not fundamental, but they were significant. It confirmed that the lack of agreement on main and fundamental issues which should not be postponed or delayed, and the extension of the talks, were an unnecessary and (?negative outcome) of the talks.

The EPLF Politburo, after confirming its assessment, also examined the reasons for the (?hindrances). The Dergue government, due to the internal and external pressures it was facing, had expressed its readiness to start open peace talks without any preconditions, and in the presence of observers as a third party. However, it wished to make the Eritrean issue an internal Ethiopian issue. It wanted to, and conspired to, limit the talks, so as to resolve them in a narrow and confined way, so that the people and the entire world would not know about them, follow them, or contribute to them. These problems it created to make its dreams a reality were the main reasons for the (?hindrances).

Before the Atlanta talks, the Dergue made (?hypocritical) efforts to retreat from the talks. It tried to weaken the struggle being waged by the Eritrean people for their independence, to eliminate Eritrean identity, and to divide the people on religious and territorial grounds. In order to avoid confrontation with the EPLF, it tried to create and strengthen what it calls [word indistinct] organizations, which do not exist, and which have been completely eliminated. It conducted a ridiculous propaganda campaign, pretending to be concerned about the Arabs and Islam, to isolate the EPLF. That futile diplomatic effort, with which it tried to gain support from Africa and the OAU, and the Shengo's resolutions and other efforts are concrete evidence that the Dergue has no desire for peace.

The EPLF Politburo further noted that, in view of the Dergue's behavior before and during the Atlanta peace talks, the false documents and information it has been spreading since the talks, through diplomatic circles, and its consistent campaign and actions, it is evident that the Dergue has no desire for peace. The EPLF expected this behavior by the dergue. Basically, the talks, themselves were not prompted by the goodwill of the Dergue, so it

was clear that a solution to the issue of the Eritrean people would not come through the Dergue's wishes. However, there were several (?conditions) which pressurized and [words indistinct] for holding the talks.

The EPLF Politburo again confirmed the international concern and great interest devoted to resolving the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict peacefully, the international [word indistinct] and fruitful participation, and the support of the Eritrean people for the efforts peaceful solution. Additional factors contributing to the holding of the peace talks were: the need to surmount obstacles and divisive conspiracies, the desire to have guarantees of rights, and the active and great participation of the Eritrean people in the achievement of these goals.

In light of these truths and this assessment, in spite of the Dergue's lack of readiness and desire for peace, the Politburo session gave assurances that it would continue the peace process which has already begun, and the struggle to overcome and resolve hindrances, which it considered to be one of its primary tasks, and therefore, it drew up plans for the second meeting in Nairobi.

The second matter discussed at the Politburo session of November 1989, was the alarming drought in our country. Although the last rainy season was good and promised a good harvest, it could not properly restore and improve the very poor farming capability of our people, since it came after the damage caused by repeated years of drought.

Similarly, this year, at a time when it was expected to be satisfactory, the spring season was over without rain in June and July. There was no chance of making preparations, and the damage was severe.

In addition to recognizing that the drought had reached an alarming extent, the Politburo assessed the efforts being made internally and abroad to relieve our people of the problem and combat the drought, and it drafted a working program to allow for the delivery of any aid to places in need, on time and efficiently. Recognizing that the aid received so far was below the required amount, the Politburo urged the continuation of efforts to receive additional and adequate aid.

It is known that the military and political moves aimed at overthrowing the Dergue government are moving ahead rapidly. The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] forces, as well as crushing and dispersing the Dergue's army and advancing, have scored victories which have no parallel. The Ethiopian people are encouraged by these victories, and are making their basic political issue the continued advancement of the EPRDF. The people are confirming their hatred of the Dergue's dictatorial government unswervingly, along with their desire that it soon be overthrown.

On the other hand, the Dergue, which has been roaming here and there trying to increase its troops and weapons, and to carry out a large-scale invasion, has not been able to cope with the great counteroffensive being waged,

which it did not expect, and it is panicking, since it has reached a situation which it cannot control.

As usual, instead of accepting objective conditions, it is making a futile outcry through its (?incorrect) and cheap divide-and-rule policy, trying to create hatred and bitterness among Amharas, Oromos, and Tigrayans.

It is pretending that the Ethiopian people are on its side and it is trying to convince people that Ethiopia and the Ethiopian people are the same as the Dergue itself and its dictatorial government. This is aimed at satisfying its dreams of maintaining its dictatorial government, which it could not attain through [word indistinct], including force.

It is trying to show concern for the Ethiopian economy which it has devastated in order to use it openly for its dictatorial ends. Claiming it has reasons which people do not know, it has announced that there will be no more development, and it has declared (?continued) war.

The peaceful settlement of the Eritrean issue, the attainment of democracy, stability, and prosperity and peace in our region are inter-related objectives which should not be seen in isolation. Although one wants to dissociate one from the other, it is not possible to do so in practice.

The EPLF, recognizing this fundamental truth, has been cooperating since the start of its struggle with the opposition movements and forces in Ethiopia. It is clear to everyone that these relations, based on the full rights of each organization, had at one time been reaching a point of misunderstanding, but were later resolved and have now reached a higher stage. There is no doubt that they will be strengthened further.

The Dergue government, which is (?bitter) about the cooperation of democratic opposition forces and which bases its hope, happiness and existence on the conflicts and division of the opposition forces, because of the defeats it has been suffering, has entered a state of propaganda hysteria [last two words in English] or state of madness and this should not surprise anyone.

The Politburo examined the Ethiopian situation and the cooperation of the EPLF with Ethiopian opposition forces and realizing the correctness of the transitional government policy proposed by the EPRDF, it has reaffirmed its support for the policy which was formulated on setting up a transitional government for the people.

The EPLF has considered situations which could promote its existing cooperation with Ethiopian opposition organizations and which could make possible a contribution towards the efforts for implementing the policy of setting up a transitional government in Ethiopia.

On the occasion of the holding of its session, the EPLF Politburo expressed gratitude to the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and the government leaders and peace-loving forces which made the Atlanta talks a

reality and it calls on them to step up their cooperation untiringly until the talks which have already begun attain the desired goals.

It also thanked the countries and forces which have acknowledged the problem brought about by drought for the Eritrean people and which have rendered their timely assistance and encouragement. Victory to the broad masses.

EPLF Politburo
3 November 1989

Comments on Rebel Ties, Peace Talks

EA1411195689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] [Words indistinct] In support of the victories achieved by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF], the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has stated its readiness to develop further its relations with the EPRDF. In a statement released at its seventh regular meeting, the EPLF Politburo expressed its readiness to strengthen further relations with enemies of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and with the entire Ethiopian people. In its statement, the EPLF Politburo added that the Dergue's anti-people policy of bloodletting and dividing the Ethiopian people on tribal lines will not win the support of the people. The EPLF added that it would strengthen relations and hold discussions with all opposition forces and organizations in Ethiopia. The statement added that for its part, the EPLF is ready to implement the program proposed by the EPRDF for the formation of a transitional government.

The EPLF statement added that during the recent peace talks with the Dergue government in Atlanta, there was disagreement on (?some) basic issues and agreement on some non-basic ones. It added that the result of the peace talks was [passage indistinct].

Tigray Radio Reacts to Cabinet Reshuffle

EA1011165189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray
Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 0400 GMT
10 Nov 89

[Text] The number of high-ranking Dergue and Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] officials being retired is (?increasing). According to a Radio Ethiopia broadcast on the evening of 8 November 1989, two Dergue officials Debela Dinsa and Teka Tulu, were retired on health grounds. Debela Dinsa was a member of the WPE Central Committee and a vice president of the State Council, while Teka Tulu was a member [as heard] of the WPE Political Bureau and chairman of the WPE's Audit Commission. It is to be recalled that the former prime minister and WPE Political Bureau member, Fikre Selassie Wogderes, was retired earlier.

The sacking of these three officials reflects the steadily deepening crisis within the Dergue's WPE. It is to be recalled that the crisis was aggravated, firstly, by the

defection of high-ranking officials, among them Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and former foreign minister, and Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the WPE Central Committee and former relief and rehabilitation commissioner, not to mention ambassadors and other officials who had already defected. It is to be recalled that after the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Amanuel Amde Mikael, a WPE Political Bureau member and vice president of the State Council, also defected.

A number of military leaders were sacked and killed around 1986-87. In this respect, the former commander of [words indistinct], General (Tariku Yaayne), was killed. General Regasa Jima, commander of the 2d Revolutionary Army, was sacked and (?killed).

The deepening of the crisis was also manifested by the coup attempt on 16 May 1989. This resulted in killing and imprisonment of several generals and members of the WPE. The ruling class was threatened [words indistinct]. Since the failure of the coup attempt, the whereabouts of people like Dr Tefera Wonde, member of the WPE Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Tiru Work Wakeyo member of the Central Committee; and Dr Alemu Abebe, WPE Political Bureau member, has been a mystery.

The sacking of Fikre Selassie, Teka Tulu, and Debela Dinsa is the outcome of this crisis. Inasmuch as these people were high-ranking officials, holding key posts, their sacking shows that the crisis among the ruling class of the WPE and Dergue is deepening. It is also a manifestation of the hatred and pressures [words indistinct] the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front has applied on the ruling class. Indications are that sharp differences were expressed during the last meeting of the WPE Central Committee. Rumor has it that these people opposed Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Al-Qadhdhafi Criticizes Country Over Israel Ties

*AB1311145289 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT
13 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Nov (AFP)—Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi has threatened joint Arab action against Ethiopia for renewing relations with Israel. This comment was contained in an interview published today by the Sudanese daily AL-SUDAN AL-HADITH (pro-government).

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said Ethiopia, which recently decided to renew its diplomatic relations with Israel, "did not take into consideration the importance of the Arab and African member countries of the OAU, whose headquarters is in Addis Ababa."

"The Ethiopian decision is directed against the Arab Nation, especially against Egypt and Sudan," Col al-Qadhdhafi added, saying it is part of an imperialist strategy aimed at establishing pro-Zionist regimes in order to control the source of the Nile River."

The Libyan leader, stressed that "the Arabs, who occupy 9 out of the 50 seats at the OAU, will not accept seeing the Israeli flag flying in Addis Ababa." He stated that henceforth he will boycott any conference organized in the Ethiopian capital.

Mengistu Greets Gorbachev on October Anniversary

EA0611201389 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1330 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today congratulated the people and Government of the USSR on the occasion of marking the 72d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In a message to Comrade President Mikhail Gorbachev, and through him to the government and people of the Soviet Union, President Mengistu stated that Ethiopians closely followed the profound changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union in all spheres of human endeavor, and are [word indistinct] that these changes would advance the noble aims and objectives of the (?revolution).

President Mengistu also noted that relentless efforts made by the Soviet Union in the international arena to avert the danger of nuclear war [words indistinct] the cause of peace, justice, equality and progress for all mankind, had won the admiration and support of the Ethiopian people.

[Words indistinct] the Soviet Union, expressed his deep conviction that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will continue to flourish for the mutual benefit of their peoples.

Comrade Mengistu also took the opportunity to extend sincere and best wishes for the personal well-being of Comrade Gorbachev, and for (?strengthened) peace and prosperity of the people of the Soviet Union.

TPLF Reportedly Fires on Demonstrators

EA1211080589 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The residents of Kobo Provinces of Northern Welo Region have demonstrated against Tigray People's Liberation Fronts' [TPLF] anti-unity activities waged against our country.

TPLF members opened fire on the demonstrators, killed a student cancelled Mulugeta Asnake, and wounded two other people. At the time of the student Mulugeta's murder, the demonstrators stoned and and injured four TPLF members.

During the demonstrations, residents of Kobo town and the surrounding area hoisted our flag, which is the symbol of our unity, and held slogans such as: Forward with the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam,

we are ready to destroy the TPLF, and others. Teacher Zemichael Tesfahunegn and Mr Belay Tefera told journalists this in southern Welo.

The Kobo residents marched from the police station and the bus station in the town up to Segno Gebeya carrying various slogans. They also demanded that 20 people detained by the TPLF in Kebele be released. The demonstrators also said there was a great shortage of consumer goods in Kobo town as the result of problems caused by the TPLF.

Tigray Rebels Claim Adwa Bombed by WPE

EA1211205589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The anti-peace Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] inflicted damage to the people's property in its savage bombing of Adwa Town [in northern Tigray].

North Gonder Group Warns TPLF Rebels

EA1211175689 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 12 Nov 89

[Text] The North Gonder Administrative Area revolutionary Campaign Center, which was formed yesterday [11 November], warned in its Central Committee meeting resolution that the anti-unity Weyane group [Tigray People's Liberation Front] should stop its destructive acts and massacres against the [word indistinct] nationalities in North Gonder and withdraw from the area immediately. This administrative area revolutionary campaign meeting passed the resolution in accordance with the answer given by the entire Ethiopian people to the national call to respect the country's unity and freedom.

This is in line with the instructions given to establish a national revolutionary campaign center in every autonomous region and administrative area to implement the people's determined resolution to campaign against and confront the TPLF. The North Gonder Administrative Area Revolutionary Campaign Center Central Committee meeting assured action on that score yesterday.

Rebels Claim Kara Michnik Victory; MiG Downed

EA1411171089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] The soldiers mobilized for aggression by the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] have been totally annihilated by the heroic people's force of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] at Kara Michnik. And yesterday, Monday, EPRDF anti-aircraft gunners shot down a MiG-23 fighter plane.

As we explained in previous news broadcasts, the Dergue has been preparing a campaign to restore its control over areas of southern Welo which were recently liberated by

the people's force of the EPRDF, especially in Were Ilu Province. After completing its preparations for aggression, on Sunday, 12 November 1989, the Dergue started advancing forces in three directions, namely from Dese to Kombolcha, from Dese to Merhabete Province, via Merhabete, and especially from (Meda) Province and the town of (Meregna). Militia forces attached to the 24th Infantry Brigade and a special commando unit of the 2d Brigade were annihilated at Kara Michnik in offensive action undertaken by the heroic people's force of the EPRDF for the second time. This splendid and victorious action took place yesterday, Monday, 13 November 1989.

Kara Michnik is the historic place where Ethiopian patriots defeated the Italian invaders. And today it is again the scene of an historic victory by the people's force, who are destroying another group of fascists.

At the very moment when the racist Dergue was preparing its campaign, which is now disintegrating, peace talks were taking place in Rome between the Tigray People's Liberation Front and the Dergue's delegation. Discussions were concluded on (11) November and the Dergue started its campaign on 12 November. If there is anything this shows, it is that the Dergue is determined to continue massacres and war in defiance of the Ethiopian people's desire for peace.

Without interrupting its efforts to achieve peace, the EPRDF people's force, which has a mission to bring peace through struggle, will hit steadfastly and castrate the Dergue's anti-peace campaign. The EPRDF people's force will triumph over the WPE's forces wherever they may mobilize. The Dergue's mobilization decree and its racist policy of bloodletting will be defused. Therefore, the Dergue's campaign center will be rendered unworkable.

It is to be recalled that the racist WPE's fighter planes and helicopters have been bombing our liberated areas and disturbing the peaceful lives of the people. People's lives and the nation's property were damaged during this fascist bombing. It is not to be forgotten that areas recently liberated by the EPRDF, namely the town of Amde Werk in Wag Province and the capital city of Tigray, Mekele, were bombed. The blood of many innocent citizens was shed. Many houses and much property were damaged.

Continuing their usual bombing of innocent people and destruction of the countryside, one of the fascist fighter planes, a MiG-23, was shot down by our anti-aircraft forces yesterday, Monday, 13 November 1989, when they came to bomb Mekele again. It was one of four aircraft sent to bomb the town. It is learnt that it crashed at Quiha, which is near Mekele. The pilot, Lieutenant Tilahun Hailu, was killed. The source added that the remaining planes returned to their base, not wishing to suffer a similar fate. The shooting-down of the Dergue's MiG-23 fighter by our anti-aircraft gunners is a great

victory. However, the people can only defend themselves against fighter aircraft by taking strong action of their own.

Somalia

Rebels Report Government Troops Mutiny

EA1411200789 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 14 Nov 89

[From the "Hogogal" program]

[Text] A report we received this morning from our correspondent in Gaalkacyo disclosed that troops from the 4th Battalion of the 54th division based in Gaalkacyo town last night mutinied against the desperate regime of Siad Barre.

The report further added that the mutineers took with them assorted technical equipment from the base, and that the mutineers immediately joined the ranks of the righteous forces of the Somali National Movement [SNM] fighting in that part of the country, and expressed their readiness to fight the anti-people regime.

In the past weeks soldiers who defected from the same battalion, and who included officers and non-commissioned officers, have joined the SNM forces fighting in those areas.

President Siad 'Ready' To Meet With Opposition

*JN1411194989 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic
13 Nov 89 p 8*

[Interview with President Mohamed Siad Barre by 'Abd-al-Jawwad Ghayt in Mogadishu—date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Ghayt] Your Excellency, we are following your efforts on the progress and development of the Somali people and for consolidating their unity and stability. Within this framework, you decided to adopt the multiparty system, to hold new elections, and to effect amendments to the Constitution. What is the significance of this decision?

[Siad] You are aware that after many experiments, we have adopted the open-door economic method as a policy line in harmony with the nature and needs of the Somali people. Naturally, this line had to be coupled with political openness, allowing our people more freedom for political action and positive participation in the government through constructive democratic practices aimed at serving the country and the people. The Somalis are political-minded by nature and their lives and relations are based on the freedom of work and expression within a genuine democratic framework. That is why we made our decision on the multiparty system. We called on citizens who want to participate in Somali life and activities to come forward with their ideas and programs and to establish parties that they think will be able to implement these ideas and programs. Therefore, a special committee has been set up to

amend the Constitution, allowing for the multiplicity of parties. Free elections will be held during the next year, which will allow all political ideas and trends to find expression and contribute to governing Somalia after winning the trust of the Somali people.

[Ghayt] You have issued a decision forming a committee to erase the results of the events that took place in the northern towns of Hargeisa and Burao. You voiced readiness to negotiate with the opposition groups. What has happened so far?

[Siad] What took place in these two towns was caused by external elements which intended to spread ruin and destruction, terrify people, and drive them away from their homes and land. When the government reimposed its control over the situation and restored calm to the two towns, I ordered the formation of a committee to rebuild the two towns, return the people to their homes and land, and provide them with means of safety and stability. Indeed, the committee succeeded in implementing this order. We are still continuing our efforts to rebuild what the events had destroyed, despite the immense resources these things require. We are resolved to complete this task, God willing.

As for our call on the opposition to negotiate, no positive steps have so far been realized on the part of those who call themselves the opposition. The reason is that these groups cannot trust anyone to negotiate in their name. I believe that it is difficult for them to choose negotiators from among themselves, because each one regards himself as a leader. The committee is still ready to meet with them and open a dialogue if they are really serious in their demands. Despite this call, the opposition has remained silent. They did not respond to the committee's calls. We have also instructed our embassies abroad to open unconditional dialogues with them, within the framework of preserving national unity and avoiding any threat to this unity. We will never allow this unity to be threatened. If the opposition has any clear program or aim to serve the country and the citizens, we will welcome a dialogue and we welcome it to the upcoming election. But if it is an opposition for the sake of opposition: If it aims at realizing personal or tribal gains, or if it is instigated by hostile circles, then we believe that it has no place and no chance because the Somali people will never allow their national unity and supreme interests to be harmed. We are prepared to make every effort to preserve national unity, which is worthy of our sacrifices and selfless efforts.

[Ghayt, in aside] President Mohamed Siad Barre reaffirmed his call to the opposition to enter into a constructive and serious national dialogue. He expressed his hope that the opposition elements will make use of this opportunity to avoid disputes and fighting, from which only the enemies of the Somali people will benefit. The president said: Some groups of these opposition elements returned to the ranks of national work after discovering that they had fallen prey to cheating and

deception. These groups went back to living their normal lives and working in the cities and regions that they had left earlier.

[Ghayt addresses Siad] Your Excellency, your celebrations of the revolution anniversary this year highlighted the stability in Somalia. How do you explain the media campaign against Somalia at this particular point in time, and how do you plan to confront it? What is the nature of events now in the north and south?

[Siad] The elements that call themselves the opposition are the ones behind the misleading campaign supported by some forces and circles who have an interest in distorting the image and reputation of Somalia. Had these elements had a broad popular base in Somalia, they would not have resorted to this style. However, because they use some European capitals as their headquarters, they resort to talking to foreign media and newspapers, which in turn find subject matter for the clamor they are trying to create. We believe that the masks worn by these elements have started being torn away after we called for a dialogue and they did not respond to our call. We also announced that we welcome the visits of foreign media men and correspondents to our country to ascertain the falsity of the claims propagated by these elements. Recently, many media delegations representing Western radio stations and news agencies have visited us, carried out free field trips to various regions, met whomever they wished to meet with, heard various opinions, visited some regions which witnessed disturbances earlier, affirmed the return of peace, security, and stability there, and found out that the stories the opposition elements had been spreading around had no truth to them and that the situation in the north and the south is calm and not at all worrying.

[Ghayt] Somalia, like other developing countries, is facing some difficulties and challenges in its efforts to realize the desired development. What are the challenges Somalia faces, and what are you doing to overcome them?

[Siad] The challenges we face in Somalia, like all other developing countries, are not easy for individual countries to confront, because they can be greater than the individual resources of each country. Therefore, here we see the necessity for working in a group effort to overcome these challenges. We in Somalia, for example, have mineral, natural, agricultural, fish, animal, and other resources. If these resources are exploited and made use of, their yield would be very positive not only to Somalia alone, but to many sisterly countries.

In this respect, we welcome cooperation with our Arab brothers to invest on these resources, and we invite Arab capital to help in this effort. For this purpose, we have issued an investment law providing opportunities to Arab capital and giving it sufficient security and stability guarantees. Millions of hectares of agricultural lands in Somalia can be turned into a breadbasket for the Arabs, enabling them to dispense with food imports from abroad. Somalia's animal wealth can secure more than half of the Arab need of meat, and the fish wealth in Somalia's coasts, which extend to more than 3,000 miles, can satisfy the need of Arab markets. Many Arabs perhaps do not know Somalia's capabilities and resources. This is due to lack of information as a result of insufficient media interest in Somalia. Hence the importance of Arab media highlighting the resources and wealth hidden in the Arab world. We should not depend on Western media, which depart from facts and reality. We in Somalia hope that the Arab press will tell facts about all that happens here through reports from the field, not through reliance on news coming from outside Somalia. At the same time, the Arab media should portray the clear image to the Arab investor so that he can benefit from our resources.

[Ghayt] Your excellency, Somalia is an Arab League and OAU member. How do you envisage the future of the Arab-African cooperation, especially at this period with President Husni Mubarak chairing the OAU. And what is Somalia's role in this respect?

[Siad] We are proud that the idea of Arab-African cooperation was born in Somalia. I made a wide tour of the African Continent to call for this cooperation. In coordination with our brothers leaders of the African countries, the first conference on Arab-African cooperation was held in Cairo in 1977. The conference set the bases for this cooperation. We in Somalia still believe in the importance of this cooperation and are acting to boost it. We are confident that brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, in his capacity as the current chairman of the OAU, can do much to promote the Arab-African cooperation in light of the president's wise policy and his and his country's status on the Arab, African, and international levels. Somalia is fully ready to play its role in this respect. This cooperation is in the joint interest of the Arabs and Africans. The elements of success for this fruitful cooperation, whether human, material, or natural wealth, are available. And since Somalia possesses much of this wealth and is the Arab's gate to eastern Africa, good results toward enhancing Arab-African cooperation can be achieved. We support every effort in this direction.

Government Leaders Comment on Namibian Election**De Klerk Praises Election***MB1411180489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1755 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 14 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, on Tuesday welcomed the outcome of the Namibian election, saying democracy had triumphed and that it was one of the most historical events in many years.

"The South African Government is grateful that the election proceeded peacefully and thus accepts the outcome," Mr de Klerk said in a statement issued in Pretoria.

He said South Africa would cooperate with an independent Namibia "in a spirit of good neighbourliness, in order to enhance and develop peace and prosperity in the sub-continent".

It was clear, he added, that the election process was free and fair and that democracy won the day.

The poll was "one of the most historical events in a long time".

"What is of prime importance now, is that the constitutional processes in the territory be concluded in a orderly and sensible way," he said.

Botha: Election 'Free, Fair'*MB1411165989 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha says the government accepts that the election in Namibia was free and fair and the results will be accepted if Mr Ahtisaari, the UN special representative, certifies them as correct.

Interviewed by our political staff today, Mr Botha said he foresees courteous relations between South Africa and the new independent Namibian government, but he does not believe that South Africa will provide more financial support for this neighboring state.

[Begin video recording] [Botha] As far as the South African Government is concerned, we congratulate all the parties who obtained representatives in the constituent assembly, where a constitution will be formed and ratified by a two-thirds majority. The South African Government's primary interest in the election was that it was a free and fair election, and as far as the results are concerned I am happy that the election was indeed free and fair.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you see South Africa's future relations with Namibia?

[Botha] On the grounds of my discussion with Mr Nujoma, I got the impression that he and the other

parties—one cannot say at this stage that he will include any of the other parties in a government—realize that in their own interests they will have to cooperate with us and all the other states of southern Africa. Our economies are so intertwined, our railways systems, road systems, civilian air travel, communications systems, our trade—we are a truly intertwined number of states. I have every hope that we will maintain good relations and cooperation with the new Namibian state. [end recording]

Further Botha Remarks*MB1411202789 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Mr Pik Botha said in Pretoria that there were numerous agreements that would have to be finalized by the South African government and elected parties in South-West Africa in the near future and he spoke to Linda van Tilburg.

[Begin video recording] [Botha] As far as the government is concerned, we wish all the parties well who have succeeded in getting delegates elected to the constituent assembly, and as far as we are concerned we would wish to encourage all to work now on the new constitution and to get it approved by a two-thirds as soon as possible, and we stand ready to assist and to cooperate with the new state which is coming into being. The government's main interest was really whether the elections would be free and fair. On the basis of the all information available to us, we believe the elections were free and fair.

[Van Tilburg] What is the next step according to the peace settlement?

[Botha] Well, our administrator general remains the government, so to say, of the country until there is independence. We will have to prepare ourselves, I believe, for quite a large number of agreements to be negotiated and concluded with an independent government of Namibia. We will also have to make certain practical arrangements which cannot wait until independence is actually achieved. [passage omitted]

[Van Tilburg] Mr Botha, there have been calls for continued aid to Namibia. Will that be possible for South Africa?

[Botha] That is very difficult question for me to answer because our minister of finance, my colleague Mr du Plessis, is really the man who would have to indicate whether it would be possible, but judging from the government's decision that we must curtail government expenditure, I think it would be extremely difficult for our treasury to carry on making contributions towards the budget of Namibia, not because we do not like them but the fact of the matter is it was the people of that country and the international community which really opted for independence, and I think the time has come for the United Nations, for the members of the United Nations, the EEC—I hope and trust the United States of

America, although I am doubtful; their Congress does not easily give money away. I trust that they will now put their money where their mouths were, and make handsome and much needed contributions so that Namibia could maintain its good roads and its relatively good standards of living.

[Van Tilburg] Mr Botha, what is the current security situation in Namibia?

[Botha] I have spoken a few moments ago to the administrator general precisely on this subject that you mentioned. He indicated to me that there were allegations that, here and there, there might be some problems, but he investigated them and at the present moment he is of the opinion, I think, that what is happening there is mainly excitement at the results, and in any case he is in touch with his police. The position is being closely guarded. We hope that by tomorrow these joint helicopter patrols would start in the southern part of Angola and I trust that that would further increase the feeling of stability in the territory. [end recording]

Focus on Assembly Delegates Noted

MB1511053189 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] With the elections over and the results known, the focus in South-West Africa/Namibia undergoes a dramatic shift.

From now on, the attention of the outside world will no longer be reveted on the South African administrators or the United Nations observers. Both still have vital functions to fulfill until independence, but it is the role played by the political parties in the constituent assembly that, in coming months, will occupy centre stage.

The final outcome of the election was much as informed observers had been predicting for the last few months. SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], relying on overwhelming support among the populous Ovambo, gained a clear majority at the polls.

The broad based alliance comprising the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] came a strong second, well ahead of third-placed UDF [United Democratic Front], which has most of its support in the Damara and colored communities.

The most obvious and immediately compelling implication of these results lies in their effect on SWAPO's plans. With less than a two-thirds majority, as it now stands, it will be unable to impose single-handedly its constitutional proposals in the constituent assembly, which must approve a new constitution for the country by that margin. That almost certainly means that a period of hard negotiating lies ahead and that the constitution that has to be approved before independence will take longer to draft than it might have done. Setting

the date for South-West Africa/Namibian independence will depend on just how long it takes.

For all concerned, that might well cause aggravating delays and create tensions. It will be the task of those supervising the process to be scrupulously fair in helping to resolve any problems that arise and the responsibility of the politicians to act appropriately in the leadership roles in which they have been cast by the voters. Their country's prospects will depend more than ever, now on the manner in which they confront their difficulties in the final preindependence months.

By the same token, the politicians elected to the constituent assembly have been presented with a singular opportunity to create the kind of climate in which an independent South-West Africa/Namibia might be expected to prosper. There will have to be some give-and-take in negotiations in order to achieve the degree of consensus needed for a two-thirds majority. The result should be a constitution that reflects the aspirations of a much broader cross section of the people than might have been expected from a unilaterally imposed document.

As with virtually every other African country, South-West Africa/Namibia will achieve independence after an often stormy history. The continent's postindependence record amply demonstrates the folly of confrontationist policies that divide communities and alienate the talented and enterprising.

To the extent that the delegates to the constituent assembly use it as a forum for seeking compromise, building bridges, and winning the trust of their country's diverse communities, the legacy they leave will be a lasting one.

Government, Israel Cooperating on Radar System

MB1211132389 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 12 Nov 89 p 12

[By Roger Makings]

[Text] South Africa and Israel are said to be co-operating on the development of a hi-tech airborne early warning radar system that is the envy of the Western world.

A prototype of the Phalcon phased-array conformal airborne early warning system, developed by Elta in Israel will begin test flights in two years.

According to a prestigious British aviation magazine, "the project was funded by the Israeli Air Force and a foreign customer, which FLIGHT believes to be the South African Air Force [SAAF]."

Phalcon subsystems have already been tested on a Boeing 707, the optimal platform for the advanced detection system.

The SAAF has three Boeing 707s. Two are thought to serve as in-flight refuellers and the third to have been set aside as an early warning aircraft.

According to Elta president Dr Nino Levy, at least one country (thought to be SA) has signed a contract to buy the Phalcon multi-sensor system that can perform early warning, tactical air and surface surveillance, intelligence gathering and command and control missions.

Dr Levy said the US, which had previously not shown interest in Phalcon, had changed its attitude and "may consider it an option to the airborne early warning systems that will have to replace existing Boeing E-3 AWACS".

The cost of Phalcon is estimated to be half that of the US's E-3 Sentry system and has an even greater capability to detect low-flying aircraft.

This development, follows closely on the heels of the "Armistion missile crisis" in which the CIA charged that Israel and SA had jointly developed and launched a medium-range missile from the Overberg test range on July 5 and which flew 1,400km towards Prince Edward Island. Among the allegations levelled was that Israel was supplying SA with sophisticated technology to produce a nuclear-tipped missile in exchange for enriched uranium. This has been vehemently denied by both countries. But previous evidence of co-operation between the two pariah nations became evident when the SUNDAY TIMES revealed last year that the SAAF had acquired a new front-line fighter.

The similarity between the pride of the SAAF, the single-seater Cheetah E, built by Atlas Aircraft, and the longer serviceing Israeli Kfir was more than just coincidental.

Both aircraft types were revamped Mirage IIIs, serving with SA and Israeli air forces, featuring distinctive canards that gave the fighter greater agility and speed. But as one observer pointed out: "There isn't much else one can do with this sort of configuration."

However, collusion doesn't end there. According to the latest edition of Jane's All The world's Aircraft it was "only natural that Israel, Taiwan and South Africa—all subjected to embargoes of one kind or another—pool their technologies to mutual advantage" ensuring survival of their individual armaments industries.

Taiwan recently unveiled its own indigenous fighter, the AIDC Chin-Kuo aircraft and Israel's Lavi fighter, abandoned two years ago because of soaring costs, flew again for the first time in September this year.

SA was said at the time to be helping to finance the Lavi project which incorporated much US technology.

After the cancellation of the Lavi programme it was alleged that Armscor [Armament Corporation of South Africa] had employed 50 Israeli Aircraft Industries specialists who were left unemployed.

Allegations that Lavi technology had been passed on to SA, which desperately needs a state-of-the-art fighter, have met with strong denials from Israel and SA. Initially the Lavi project was a joint SA-Israeli venture, but SA withdrew in the early stages so that Israel could obtain US aid.

It is, however, known that Atlas, a subsidiary of Armscor, is burning the midnight oil developing its own new-generation fighter.

Neither the SAAF nor Armscor were prepared to comment.

Pan-Africanist Movement Launch Set for 1 Dec

*MB1311144789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1409 GMT 13 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 13 SAPA—A new hardline extra-parliamentary movement, apparently designed to regenerate opposition to present calls for negotiation with the South African Government, will be launched at the beginning of December.

A spokesman for the new organisation, Benny Alexander, said those who were now willing to negotiate with Mr F.W. de Klerk had identified the government as the vehicle for change.

"We have identified the masses as that vehicle.

"We must ignore the ideas of the government completely," he said at a news conference here.

At least two preconditions—which the government had until now rejected even in principle—would have to be met before the Pan-Africanist Movement [PAM], as the new body is provisionally called, would consider negotiations: "one man, one vote...and the redistribution of resources. And in this regard, land is primary."

Mr Alexander said the PAM would not have a military wing.

"We understand the context of the armed struggle. We understand that this government is illegitimate and therefore all means to remove it are legitimate.

"Having said that, we will not form a military wing."

Mr Alexander said members of the PAM could, ideologically, be members of the Pan Africanist Congress as well.

"But the Pan Africanist Movement is an independent organisation. It does not seek to take the vanguard role of the PAC...the PAM will have relations with all organisations trying to free our people."

Mr Alexander delivered a tacit criticism of those organisations willing, within the status quo, to deal with Mr de Klerk, but would not name them.

"The diplomatic...offensive of De Klerk does not arise from foreign affairs but from tactics taken inside the country which he is turning to his advantage."

The president of the Azania National Youth Unity, Serame Molefe, also present at the conference, said if the same power that had "tripped the people" now wished to raise them up—there was reason to be suspicious of its motives.

"We see F.W. as a continuation of the people of 1652," he said in reference to the first Dutch settlers to arrive at the Cape.

"The government's heroes are traditionally our villains," said Mr Alexander.

"Every inch of Europe belongs to Europeans. Every inch of Africa belongs to the sons and daughters of Africa."

The PAM would, he said in clarification, be open to all Africans irrespective of colour.

The launch of the new movement will take place at the Ipelegeng Community Centre in Soweto on December 1, 2 and 3.

15 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB1511095089

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

SWAPO Likely To Amend Future Constitution—"Though there will be general satisfaction here that it will not be able to write the constitution on its own, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] will form the government," affirms Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 15 November in its page 6 editorial. Nevertheless, "SWAPO, even without a two-thirds majority, will be able to determine Namibia's future. And in time, we have no doubt, it will find ways to amend the constitution, just as Mr Robert Mugabe is doing in Zimbabwe. Whether Mr Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader, will be tempted to use force, by bringing his armed men across the border from Angola, is now doubtful." THE CITIZEN hopes SWAPO "acts responsibly and democratically and does not do anything that will upset the peace of southern Africa. We will have to learn to accept that South Africa is the regional power and Namibia must be on good terms with it."

THE STAR

SWAPO Must Make 'Compromises' for Two-Thirds Majority—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 15 November in a page 14 editorial observes that SWAPO will have to "horse-trade for allies among other parties" to secure the two-thirds majority for its preferred constitution. "It will have to make compromises instead of calling the tune. This is bound to be a healthy learning experience for a party which has spent decades telling the world that it is the sole authentic spokesman for the

Namibian people." "The elections ought to have administered a lesson for SWAPO to remember—not to mention its supporters and sponsors abroad. Namibia is a land of many diverse and anxious minorities and it will have to be governed with their concerns in mind. The whites may be only 6 percent of the population but to retain their good will and trust will be vital."

BUSINESS DAY

Election Brings Namibians Face to Face—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 15 November in a page 10 editorial says the result of the Namibian elections "which both denied SWAPO the two-thirds majority required to impose a constitution and denied the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance the one-third that would have constituted a blocking minority, has given the people of that territory the best possible chance of creating a democratic state." "The divided people of the territory will, unlike the people of Zimbabwe, be compelled to deal with one another face to face, without excessive foreign intervention, to thrash out compromise solutions to their many problems—provided the minority parties remain uncorrupted." For South Africa, "the worst possibility is a breakdown of negotiations which leads, one way or another, to civil disorder. Powerful parties in this country, the military foremost amongst them, will surely press for a reoccupation of the territory in order to try to undo history. For South Africans, therefore, it might have been better if SWAPO had won its two-thirds majority, so that South Africa could shed its Namibian albatross at once."

Namibian Economic Issues 'Most Difficult'—A second editorial remarks that the most difficult issues to settle in Namibia are economic. "SWAPO's rapidly evaporating allegiance to socialism must somehow be reconciled with the DTA's insistence on private property; the question of land redistribution is high on the agenda; the extent of the role of the state, as against private enterprise, is already similarly in dispute; so are questions relating to foreign investment. There may not be much conflict between the parties over most civil liberties, or a bill of rights, or an independent judiciary, but it is by no means clear that the people of Namibia will grasp the connection between these liberties and the right to own property. If not, they may well end up with a Soviet-type constitution that promises all rights, and immediately vitiates those promises by allowing the overweening state to negate all real choices."

SOWETAN

Lenient Sentences Erode Confidence in Judicial System—A former member of a South African Defense Force special unit has been sentenced to eight years in prison, "what appears to be a light sentence after he beat a farm worker to death and hid the body in a hole," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 15 November. "Despite the judge's strong

sentiments we fear the sentence passed will cause considerable comment. It is true, as the judge said, that such lenient sentences erode people's confidence in the administration of justice."

Namibia

Final RSA Troop Withdrawal Set for 22 or 23 Nov

MB1511141089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1356 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Windhoek Nov 15 SAPA—The last 1500 South African [SA] troops would be withdrawn from Namibia next Wednesday or Thursday [22 or 23 November], SA Defence Force spokesman Brigadier Johan Louw said in Windhoek on Wednesday.

In terms of the UN settlement plan for Namibia, SA forces have to leave the country a week after the election for a constituent assembly has been certified as free and fair by the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Brig Louw said that because rail transport arrangement had to be made well in advance, it had been agreed that the date of certification would be taken as November 17.

He said the troops—confined to base at Grootfontein and Oshivelo for the duration of the election campaign—would leave by plane and trains, while equipment would be railed out.

The bases would be handed over to the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Brig Louw said.

Official Election Results: SWAPO 41 Seats

MB1411175789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1736 GMT 14 Nov 89

[Text] Windhoek Nov 14 SAPA—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] of Namibia on Tuesday was declared the winner of the internationally-supervised elections for a constituent assembly, with the party taking 41 of the 72 seats.

This was revealed in a statement by the chief electoral officer, Mr A.G. Visser, outside the main counting hall at the Windhoek showgrounds.

Mr Visser revealed that SWAPO pulled 384,567 of the 670,830 votes cast during the election, which began on Tuesday last week and ended Saturday.

The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] was allocated 21 seats after polling 191,532 votes.

The United Democratic Front was allocated four seats, the Aksie Christelik Nasional received three, and one seat each was allocated to the Federal Convention of Namibia, the Namibia National Front and the National Patriotic Front.

Addressing a media briefing shortly after the announcement, the administrator-general (A-G), Mr Louis Pienaar, said they had witnessed a decisive and historic step.

"It has been a long process and a long election. It was organised in this manner in order to facilitate the participation of as many voters as possible. The mere fact that the votes registered in the numbers they had done was evidence of their confidence in the process."

Mr Pienaar paid homage to those who made the elections possible, including the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and his staff for what he described as an excellent task done.

"It was also impressed with the co-operation that existed between my staff and that of the UN special representative staff. There was, indeed, a keen sense of partnership and common involvement in the process."

Mr Pienaar also lauded leaders of the various political parties who responded "magnificently" to earlier appeals for greater discipline of their supporters.

"The next phase starts next week, with the first session of the constituent assembly. I wish the parties well, those that have been elected," said the A-G.

Mr Pienaar confirmed that he met the leader of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, earlier on Tuesday.

"We spoke, among other things, about the responsibility of all and sundry in the wake of the elections. It is the duty of those who assume political leadership to promote the ideal of political reconciliation, and I trust that this will be the case."

He looked forward to constructive relations with "the majority party".

At his press conference shortly afterwards, Mr Ahtisaari said he had studied the electoral process and had decided to certify it as free and fair at every stage.

"There are no losers in this election. The whole people of Namibia have become victorious. This is the youngest democracy in the world, and they have shown the world that peace and reconciliation can exist."

Asked what the next step would be, Mr Ahtisaari replied: "As big celebration throughout the country."

In more serious vein, he said the constituent assembly would meet next Tuesday or Wednesday once he had consulted the A-G.

UNTAG's [UN Transition Assistance Group] mandate would only expire at the end of March next year—"and we will leave after we join the independence celebrations".

Mr Ahtisaari also thanked all parties involved in the process.

Constituent Assembly Members Named

*MB1411182089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1816 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 14 SAPA—The names of the candidates for Namibia's 72-member constituent assembly elected in last week's United Nations-supervised pre-independence election were announced in Windhoek on Tuesday night.

They are:

Action Christian National (ACN):
J.M. de Wet, J.W.F. Pretorius, W.O. Aston.

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Namibia (DTA):
M. Muyongo, D.M. Mudge, P.J. Kozonguizi, D. Luipert, J.M. Haraseb, G. Dan, P.M. Junius, Dr B.J. Afrika, L.J. Barnes, O. Kgosimang, A. Majavero, G. Kashe, N.K. Kaura, M. Barnes, A. Matjila, H.E. Staby, A. Agende, J. Jagger, J. Gaseb, N. Nuule, C.A.C. van Wyk.

Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN):
J.G.A. Diergaardt.

Namibia National Front (NNF):
V. Rukoro.

National Patriotic Front of Namibia (NPF):
M.K. Katjiuongua.

United Democratic Front (UDF):
J. Garoeb, R.R. Diergaardt, T. Soroseb, G. Siseho.

South-West African Peoples Party of Namibia (SWAPO):
S. Nujoma, Rev. H. Witbooi, D. Meroro, A. Toivo va Toivo, M. Garoeb, P. Mweshihange, H.G. Geingob, H. Pohamba, T.B. Gurirab, Dr L. Amathila, H. Hamutenya, N. Bessinger, Dr Z. Kameeta, Dr E. Tjirirange, P. Ithana, Dr N. Ivambo, Dr Tjitendero, Dr K. Mbuende, N. Angula, M.M. Hausiku, S.P. Wohler, R. Ruppel, A. von Wietersheim, Dr P. Katjavivi, J.W. Wentworth, D.P. Botha, Rev M. Amadhila, H.T. His-hongwa, B. Amathila, J. va Otto, R. Kapelwa, I.G. Nathaniel, M.M.E.K.H. Heuschle, B.U. Uulenga, J. Ekandjo, H. Hoebebe, W. Biwa, H. Hausiku, K.N. Nauyala, P. Schoombe, Rev W. Kojore.

UN's Ahtisaari Certifies Vote

*MB1511051589 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[From the "Good Morning South Africa" program]

[Text] The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has given his final okay to the process in the territory.

At a news conference in Windhoek, Mr Ahtisaari declared the ballot counting free and fair. This clears the way for Namibian representatives to write their new constitution:

[Begin Ahtisaari video recording] It's youngest democracy has given the whole world a (?shining) lesson in democracy, exemplary as to the commitment, restraint, and tolerance.

Accordingly, in this election, there have been no losers. The whole people of Namibia have been victorious, united in their dedication to peace, reconciliation, and the future.

I'm sure that Namibians will continue to maintain these admirable qualities during the next days, and I should like to appeal for the maximum restraint and calm at this time.

And, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, I hereby certify that the electoral process in Namibia has, at each stage, been free and fair, and it has been conducted to my satisfaction.

I thank you. [end recording]

Nujoma, Mudge Comment on Possible Coalitions

*MB1411200989 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has won the election in South-West Africa/Namibia, but has failed to secure the two-thirds majority it would need to write and pass the soon to be independent country's constitution. [passage omitted] Colleen Hendriks has reaction from the various parties.

[Begin video recording] [Hendriks] Due to SWAPO's inability to gain a two-thirds majority and the DTA's [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] failure to win more than a third of the votes much horse trading can be expected in order to write or block the writing of a constitution. Both the DTA and SWAPO are expected to court the minority parties in an attempt to write certain clauses into the constitution, while the two main parties themselves are expected to cooperate on matters of mutual concern.

The election manifestos of the DTA and SWAPO had much in common and could form the basis of a working arrangement in the constituent assembly. The key parties reacted to the outcome of the election shortly after the final results were announced.

[Nujoma] A future independent state of Namibia will have a policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment. In this I mean we will have diplomatic relations with all countries in the world, big and small, as well as joining SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], our economic regional grouping, and the Organization of African Unity with the clear purpose of strengthening and contributing towards the formation of a [word indistinct] African government, so that Africa can compete with the rest of the world continents. A future independent state of Namibia will also join the United Nation Organization to contribute towards the maintenance of world peace and security, because we

have suffered and we need peace. In this country, since German imperial forces invaded this country our people have been suffering for over a century, and they are still suffering, and they have just liberated themselves. Therefore, our task would be to ensure that peace and stability is prevailing in this country.

[Hendriks] The DTA accepted the election results with disappointment, but in a positive spirit. The senior vice president of the DTA, Mr Mishake Muyongo.

[Muyongo] The trouble the DTA experience in Owambo developed over a long period of time, and the past mistakes should not be repeated. The DTA of Namibia accepts the results in the interest of Namibia, because we do not want the independence process delayed.

[Hendriks] The DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the party did not plan to form a permanent alliance with any other party in the assembly.

[Mudge] In this constituent assembly, as I see it, it will not be a question of permanent alliances. When we discuss Clause 1, we might agree 100 percent with SWAPO. In the case of Clause 2, we might agree with other parties and disagree with SWAPO. It does not mean that we will on all issues agree or disagree with a particular political party. This is not the way a constitution is written. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nujoma Discusses Victory, Policies

MB1511105189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1039 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Windhoek Nov 15 SAPA—The Namibian people have spoken. They have given SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] a democratic mandate to lead Namibia to independence," SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek on Wednesday in response to his party victory in the election for a constituent assembly.

Introduced as "the president of Namibia-in-waiting," Mr Nujoma thanked voters for the confidence and trust they had put in SWAPO.

"The victory is an achievement for SWAPO. It is a victory for the whole Namibian nation," he said.

Mr Nujoma said there were no losers in the election and even those parties which had failed to gain a seat would be able to enjoy the fruits of freedom.

"We are looking forward to the cooperation of the other parties in the constituent assembly," he said, adding they would be given full opportunity to express their views on Namibia's future.

"We have no intention of imposing our views on others," he continued, but the Namibia nation was eager for independence so that it could have a sovereign government to address its urgent socio-economic needs.

It was the responsibility of the constituent assembly to move speedily in its deliberations so as not to delay independence any further, he said.

Mr Nujoma reiterated SWAPO's policy of national reconciliation and specifically re-assured civil servants they would still be needed after independence.

"We reiterate our readiness to cooperate with all sectors of our society, including those in the public service, the farmers and the workers, to move our society forward," he said.

SWAPO believed political independence without economic independence was not possible, Mr Nujoma said.

Therefore it is first priority as a government would be to encourage agriculture and rehabilitate fishing resources in order to feed the nation.

He accused South Africa of deliberately stunting food production in Namibia so as to use the territory to dump surplus fruit and vegetables from SA [South African] markets.

SWAPO would encourage irrigation projects to reverse this process and it would concentrate on more local processing of its meat exports, he said.

Asked if his message to civil servants also included the SWA [South-West Africa] Police, Mr Nujoma said a committee would be established to investigate if police members were fit to carry out law and order duties.

He said "koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] murder squads" and former members of the SWA Territory Force were not fit for ordinary police work, as had been proved when Koevoet was disbanded and they went on the "rampage," allegedly throwing handgrenades into primary schools.

Mr Nujoma said SWAPO would only ask the United Nations to lift economic sanctions against Namibia once it had become an independence sovereign state.

Asked about contact with South Africa, Mr Nujoma said:

"I have always said there are two South Africas: one led by white minority settlers there—that one, we will certainly not deal with it—but we respect non-racial South Africa, that's why we will deal with it."

He said SA and UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari had a duty in terms of Resolution 435 to ensure the remaining 1,500 SADF [South African Defence Force] troops in Namibia were withdrawn within a week.

Further on Nujoma Comments

MB1511114889 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] The president of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], Mr Sam Nujoma, says that a

SWAPO government will not negotiate with the South African Government and promises its support for the so-called oppressed in South Africa.

Speaking at a news conference in Windhoek, he said that the South African Government had accepted the outcome of the election and that this provided a basis for talks. However, Mr Nujoma said that negotiation. He said that English would be the sole language taught in schools and that town and street names symbolizing colonialism would be changed. Mr Nujoma said that a SWAPO government would demand the return of Walvis Bay, as it formed an integral part of South-West Africa/Namibia.

He asked government officials not to leave South-West Africa/Namibia and said that his party extended its hand in friendship to whites as part of its policy of national reconciliation.

Mr Nujoma said that a committee would be formed to ensure that former Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] and South-West Africa Territory Force members who are unable to maintain law and order would be expelled from the security forces.

He said that, if it were the will of the inhabitants of South-West Africa/Namibia, the country could later become a one-party state. He said that freedom of speech, movement, and association would be retained and that SWAPO did not intend imposing its will upon the people in an undemocratic fashion.

Mr Nujoma also said that South-West Africa/Namibia would have its own central bank and its own monetary unit after independence. He said that a committee would be formed to investigate whether the country should be a member of the Southern African Customs Union.

A spokesman for the South-West Africa Police, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, says that celebrations in the territory took place last night without incident.

Our political news staff reports that the first sitting of the constituent assembly is already being planned. The assembly will meet 21 November in the Landesrat Hall, in the Tintenpalast, at 1000 in the morning.

As leader of the party which won most seats in the election, Mr Nujoma will initially act as chairman of the first meeting of the constituent assembly. In terms of the administrator general's proclamation, the assembly will then elect a president for its further activities.

Its three main tasks will be to draw up and approve a constitution for the territory, to set a date for the territory's declaration of independence, and to establish a government for the territory. The proclamation provides that any member who changes his party allegiance will forfeit his seat.

'More Than 20' Injured in Oshakati Unrest

*MB1511074289 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 15 Nov 89*

[Text] United Nations peace-keeping forces say former members of the Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] police unit have been involved in acts of violence in the north.

A doctor says more than 20 people were hurt in a clash between SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] supporters in Oshakati. Two were seriously hurt, one with a bullet wound, the other with a stab wound.

UDF President Urges Acceptance of Results

*MB1411133389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1328 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 14 SAPA—The United Democratic Front [UDF] of Namibia on Tuesday urged the country to accept the outcome of the election results.

UDF President Mr Justus Garoeb said in Windhoek the UDF would use its representation in the constituent assembly to promote the interests of Namibia and its people.

"We are witnessing perhaps the most exciting times of our history," Mr Garoeb said.

"What is required from us all is to act in a most responsible and tolerant way, as we have shown in the course of the election campaign."

Mr Garoeb said the UDF at present had no plans for the formation of coalitions or voting blocks with other parties.

The UDF, which trailed SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] in the election results, remained "in a powerful position to balance and influence decisively the proceedings of the constituent assembly."

The party would use its influence particularly to ensure that democratic principles were incorporated in Namibia's constitution.

Although it accepted the outcome of the election, it did not consider the unresolved issue of SWAPO-held detainees as conducive to a free and fair poll, Mr Garoeb said.

Action Christian Party Wants Role in Government

*MB1411160889 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 14 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Action Christian National [ACN] says it wants to contribute positively to the new Namibian Government.

The party's leader, Jan de Wet, says ACN wants to be accommodated in the future government. He said the situation ahead will be determined by the actions of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. He said progress depended on whether SWAPO entered into a meaningful dialogue with the other parties. He also said SWAPO's conduct will be decisive.

Zimbabwe

Authorities Release Detained Trade Union Leader

MB1511073089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0719 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Harare Nov 15 SAPA—The secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU], Mr Morgan Tsvangirai, was released from detention on Tuesday [14 November] and is resting at Home, ZCTU legal adviser Albert Musarurwa said on Wednesday.

Mr Musarurwa told ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency: "There was no charge against him. He was never charged with anything."

He said the state had dropped allegations that Mr Tsvangirai had been spying for South Africa.

Mr Tsvangirai was twice ordered released from detention by the high court, but was redetained each time.

He was first detained on October 6, after issuing a statement which condemned the closure of the University of Zimbabwe—following campus clashes between students and the police—and called on workers to declare a state of emergency.

Last week a meeting of more than 600 international trade unionists unanimously adopted what they termed an emergency resolution called for Mr Tsvangirai's urgent release.

They were delegates to the 24th World Congress of Public Services International, and they called on the government to respect United Nations conventions on human rights and release Mr Tsvangirai.

The House of Assembly was due to Wednesday to debate a private members motion by government backbencher Alexio Mudzingwa calling for the release of Mr Tsvangirai.

Mr Musarurwa said the release came just days before the question of Mr Tsvangirai's continued detention was due to have been taken before the Supreme Court by the ZCTU.

Minister: MNR 'Trap' Kills UK Youth 12 Nov

MB1511103389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1921 GMT 15 Nov 89

[Text] Harare Nov 15 SAPA—An 18-year-old British tourist died on Sunday [12 November] after stepping on a booby trap on Saturday planted by MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] "bandits" from Mozambique in the Chimanimani National Park, Zimbabwe Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi said on Wednesday.

He said this was the first such incident to occur in the national park.

David Pearson, who was visiting Zimbabwe with his parents, is believed to have stepped on the explosive device while he was walking in the park on Saturday with a friend, ZIANA news agency reported.

A helicopter sent to rescue him was unable to find the teenager due to bad weather, which limited visibility, and the remoteness of the area in which the incident occurred. It finally reached him on Sunday, some 17 to 20 hours after he had been injured. It is believed he was already dead when the helicopter arrived.

"Zimbabwean authorities did all they could to try and rescue him," a spokesman for the British High Commission told ZIANA earlier Wednesday.

The official said the young man's family was making arrangements for him to be buried in Britain.

First reports indicated it was believed David had stepped on a landmine. Asked whether the device had been a landmine, the minister replied it was a "booby trap". He said it was an isolated incident. No similar incident had ever occurred in the Chimanimani park.

It is understood the British High Commission has asked the Zimbabwe Government for an official report on the circumstances surrounding the incident.

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